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International Standard



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Oilseeds — Sampling

Graines oléagineuses — Échantillonnage

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 542 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

It was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 5.10.1 of Part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 542-1967, which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany, F. R.	South Africa, Rep. of
Canada	Hungary	Sweden
Chile	Ireland	Switzerland
Colombia	Korea, Rep. of	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Portugal	USSR
France	Romania	

The member bodies of the following countries had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Austria
India

Oilseeds — Sampling

0 Introduction

Correct sampling is a difficult process which requires most careful attention. Emphasis cannot therefore be too strongly laid on the necessity of obtaining a properly representative sample of oilseeds for analysis.

Most oilseeds are sold on the basis of a sample and on the result of analysis of the sample, and disputes are invariably settled by reference to the sample, so that careless or inaccurate sampling could lead to misunderstanding, delay and unwarranted financial adjustments.

The procedures given in this International Standard are recognized as good practice and it is strongly recommended that they be followed whenever practicable. It is recognized that it is difficult to lay down fixed rules to be followed in every case, and particular circumstances may render some modification of the method desirable.

The procedures described in this International Standard should not be applied to products of manifestly heterogeneous composition.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies general conditions relating to the sampling for the assessment of quality of oilseeds purchased as industrial raw materials.

2 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

2.1 consignment : The quantity of oilseeds dispatched or

received at one time and covered by a particular contract or shipping document. It may be composed of one or more lots.

2.2 lot : A stated quantity, presumed to be of uniform characteristics, taken from the consignment, and allowing the quality to be assessed.

2.3 increment : A small quantity of oilseeds taken from a single position in the lot.

A series of increments should be taken from different positions in the lot.

2.4 bulk sample : The quantity of oilseeds obtained by combining and mixing the increments taken from a specific lot.

2.5 laboratory sample : The quantity of oilseeds removed from the bulk sample and intended for analysis or other examination.

3 General

3.1 Samples shall be taken jointly by sampling superintendents appointed by buyers and sellers, or by a sampling superintendent appointed jointly.

3.2 Samples shall be fully representative of the lots from which they are taken. Therefore, as the composition of the lot is seldom uniform, a sufficient number of increments shall be taken and carefully mixed, thus giving a bulk sample from which are obtained, by successive divisions, the laboratory samples.

3.3 It is essential that oilseeds which are sea-damaged or otherwise damaged in transit or out of condition, together with loose collected¹⁾ and sweepings, are kept separate from the sound oilseeds and sampled separately. Samples of the unsound material shall not be mixed with samples of the sound material.

1) This term is used to designate material which has leaked from its original container, but is not unduly contaminated.